



SIDMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

o f t h e

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1958



SIDMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

YEAR ENDING 31st. DECEMBER, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Sidmouth Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

An effort has been made in this report to broaden the picture of the public health in Sidmouth given in previous reports by including paragraphs on welfare, mental health, immunisation and so on. Comment on those aspects of the public health which are looked after by the County authorities as well as those looked after by the District Council should be of interest, as no matter which authority is responsible for a service concerned with the health of the people of Sidmouth, that service should in some measure be described in a report on Sidmouth's health.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the Council for their support during this my first year as Medical Officer, and the Public Health Inspector and his staff for not only compiling the body of this report, but for their help in carrying out a great volume of work during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. C. MACLEOD.

Medical Officer of Health.

Municipal Offices,
New Street,
HONITON.

Tel. Honiton 391.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health R.C. MacLeod, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. and H.

Public Health Inspector S.T. Chard, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector R.H. West, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Engineer and Surveyor T.H. Chambers, M.I.Mun.E., M.Inst.H.E.

Water Manager H.E. Scadding.

Shorthand Typist to Medical Officer
Surveyor and Public Health Inspector Miss N.M. Lane (to 12.7.58).
Miss A.P. Gaunt.

COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

General Purposes Committee.

Public Health, Water and Highways Committee.

Manor Estates Committee.

Housing Committee.

1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area 11,475 acres.
Number of inhabited houses (1.4.59) 3,705.
Resident population Mid 1958 9,790.
(as estimated by the Registrar General).

NOTE. This year, according to the Registrar General's estimate the population has increased by 10 after being static for three years. The building programme has provided 72 homes and at the low figure of 2 persons per dwelling ought to provide accommodation for 144 persons. After allowing for the excess of deaths over births - this year 91, one would expect an increase of approximately 50 instead of 10. This obviously means that there is a regular movement out of the town which roughly balances the flow of retired people inwards. This movement outwards could mean that young persons are seeking employment elsewhere.

PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE AND RATEABLE VALUE.

Product of a penny rate (at 1.4.59) £790.
Rateable Value £199,597.

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) Live Births (legitimate)	48	50	98
Live Births (illegitimate)	3	5	8
<u>Totals.</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>106</u>
<u>Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population.</u>			
Crude Birth Rate 10.83. Corrected Birth Rate 14.30.			
(b) Still Births (legitimate)	2	-	2
Still Births (illegitimate)	-	-	-
<u>Totals</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Still Birth rate per 1000 total (live and still) births - 18.51.</u>			
(c) <u>Total Births.</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>108</u>
(d) Infant Mortality (legitimate)	-	1	1
Infant Mortality (illegitimate)	-	-	-
<u>Totals.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births - 9.4</u>			
<u>Infant Mortality rate per 1000 legitimate births 10.2</u>			
<u>Infant Mortality rate per 1000 illegitimate births Nil</u>			
(e) Death of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Nil		
(f) Prenatal Mortality rate (still births and deaths during first week per 1000 total live and still births - 18.5.			
(g) Percentage of illegitimate live births	7.54%		

DEATHS.(a) Statistics provided by the Registrar General.Causes of Death.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Tuberculosis.</u>			
Respiratory.	2	-	2
Other forms.	-	-	-
<u>Cancer.</u>			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	11	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	12	14	26
<u>Heart diseases.</u>			
Coronary disease, angina	17	16	33
Hypertension with heart disease (high blood pressure).	1	1	2
Other heart diseases	11	12	23
Other circulatory disease	7	9	16
<u>Respiratory diseases.</u>			
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Influenza	1	-	1
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	-	4
<u>Other diseases.</u>			
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular disease of nervous system (e.g. cerebral haemorrhage)	16	22	38
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	4	8
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	1	3	4
Suicide	1	2	3
Carried forward	91	105	196

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) Brought forward	91	105	196
(b) Infant Mortality.	-	1	1
Deaths from puerperal causes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total deaths from all causes	91	106	197

(c) Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population.

Crude Death rate 20.12.

Corrected Death Rate 11.67.

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-
Measles	14	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic	Nil	-	-
Non paralytic	Nil	-	-
Food Poisoning	Nil	-	-

4. TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1958.

<u>Age Periods.</u>	<u>New Cases Notified.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>		<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5 - 14.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	-	2 *	-	-	-

* Not primary cause of death.

5. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

- (a) The Devon County Council are the Local Health Authority responsible for the Act under Part III. The Hospital facilities under Part II have been found satisfactory.

(b) Isolation.

Cases of Infectious Disease are admitted to the Whipton Isolation Hospital at Exeter, and this arrangement has worked very well. The Medical Superintendent and staff have always been most co-operative and helpful.

(c) Smallpox.

A Smallpox Hospital at Upton Pyne, administered by the Regional Hospital Board, is available in case of need.

(d) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at 7 Dix's Field, Exeter has again been available when necessary, and although during the year it was only called upon for the examination of routine samples, the Director, Dr. Moore, is always willing to provide advice and help for more serious matters.

(e) Ambulance Facilities.

These are provided by the County Council.

(f) Dental Care of Mothers and Young Children.

These facilities are provided by the County Council.

(g) Mental Health.

The District Council is not responsible for the supervision of mental health this being a County Council duty. The actual supervision of those mentally afflicted and in need of psychiatric help is of course a matter for the patient's own Doctor, the County Mental Health Section and Regional Hospital Board, but taking the term mental health in its broadest sense there is no doubt that much can be done locally through voluntary effort. In particular in an area like Sidmouth with so large an elderly population all those who assist in helping old people in any way are in fact doing mental health work. All work of this nature from the visiting of old people in their homes to the formation of Societies and Associations is a great benefit to elderly people and the more of it which can be done the better. Whether some co-ordination of the various bodies and societies doing this work in Sidmouth at present is advisable I could not yet say but obviously it is a matter requiring investigation.

6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47 - Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

During the year it was found necessary to apply to the Court for an Order for the removal of an aged man living in squalor at his home. Unfortunately the pattern is typical of so many of these cases. This man lost his wife some two years previously and clung to his home despite the fact that he was quite unable to look after himself and the house. After an interlude in lodgings he again gravitated to the old premises, but at night seemed to become confused and was often found wandering by the Police accompanied by his dog - also aged. His only relative (a married sister) was unable to look after him and he had eventually to be removed.

I have sketched in the facts of this case because they pinpoint the

tragedy of old people to-day. Also there are other points which ought to be mentioned.

1. The only Home where the Devon County Council Welfare Department had a bed available was at Tavistock, nearly 50 miles away, and this meant a day's journey for his friends or relative who wished to visit him unless they owned a car; in effect this old man although having all the care and attention possible was cut off from his contacts and friends.

2. The actual physical removal was a most distasteful business. It has been laid down that the implementation of a Court Order is purely a matter for the local authority applying for the Order. No help is available from the County Council Welfare Department and their responsibility only starts when a patient is delivered to their Home. In this case he was removed by the Health Inspector, myself, and another hired person, and taken the 50 miles to Tavistock in my own car.

It would be a great advantage if some unified system could be worked out whereby both the District Council and the County Council via their Welfare Department kept each other informed of old people found by them to be in need of care and attention and if Court action were taken in agreement with the County Council, removal of the old person to be undertaken thereafter by the County Welfare Officers who are after all trained for this type of work. Under the present dispensation such a system is not of course possible and the County Welfare department while it is legally responsible for the Welfare of old folk throughout the County has not nearly sufficient staff to undertake its task. Consequently a very great deal of welfare work has to be done by voluntary bodies. This is a good thing in itself but only if there is sufficient professional backing which of course the County Welfare Department cannot at the moment give. Welfare work requires continuity and the extremely limited number of visits or even single visits which is all that County Welfare workers can give to individual cases at the moment are not nearly enough to establish confidence in the old folk or properly to assess their cases, and as I have said already any really difficult or dirty work falls on the District Councils' staffs who are not officially qualified Welfare workers or legally responsible for welfare work.

7. IMMUNISATION.

It is not possible under the present system to give separate immunisation figures for Sidmouth as all statistics are compiled centrally by the County Public Health Department, but I have arranged an alteration of their system whereby I may be able to compile figures for my Districts separately. The County figures show that in 1957, 58% of children up to 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria. The 1958 figure is somewhat lower as so much emphasis has had to be placed on immunisation against poliomyelitis. In fact in 1958 only about one-third of the number immunized in 1957 were inoculated against diphtheria.

The percentage of children vaccinated against smallpox was low. The number vaccinated at under one year of age throughout the County being approximately 26% of the infant population.

So great has been the effort to immunize as many children as possible against poliomyelitis that no time has been available to work out figures for the numbers immunized. These should become available later. As far as school children are concerned, there is no waiting list for immunisation as every school is visited regularly.

8. WATER.

(a) Public Supplies.

Again there has been no change in the water position, but the sanction to proceed with the new Core Hill reservoir is at least a stage forward. It is hoped that the reservoir will be built and functioning very soon or the ever increasing consumption may cause curtailment of the supply particularly during the peak holiday season.

(b) Private Supplies.

Salcombe Regis. The East Devon Water Board had completed all their arrangements by the end of the year to bring a supply to the Village which will be a very great improvement. The lower part of the Village below the Church supplied by gravity from a spring in the field above "Springfield" will not be affected as this supply has always been satisfactory.

Harcombe Village. Some work by consumers was carried out during the year whereby part of an old main was relaid. Consequently an improvement to the supply has been effected. The Council subsequently agreed to another property being built and connected to the supply.

Sidford. As reported last year, there are a few cottages still on the old supply but it is doubtful if connections to the public supply will be made until the future of these cottages is settled.

Sidbury. There has been no alteration during the year to the three private supplies owned by the Sidbury Manor Estate.

(c) Distribution of all supplies.

<u>Public Supplies.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
Number of properties connected to S.U.D.C. supply	3294	
Number of properties connected to Honiton Hill ram	5	
Number of properties at Salcombe Regis connected to East Devon Water Board main	21	
Number of properties on "Weston" supply	5	
Number of properties off Bulverton supply	6	
	<u>3331</u>	3331
<u>Private Supplies.</u>		
Salcombe Regis -		
Properties connected to No. 2 spring	8	
Other private supplies	15	
Harcombe -		
Properties connected to main village supply	8	
Other small supplies or wells	11	
Fortescue	26	
Bowd	12	
Sidbury - Ridgeway - Properties connected	72	
Greenhead Properties connected	104	
Hatway - Properties connected	15	
Other properties in outlying areas with own private supplies	<u>100</u>	
	<u>371</u>	371
Number of private properties without supplies		<u>3</u>
		<u>3705</u>

9. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The proposed improvement to the sewerage system has made some important progress. At the end of the year preparatory work was in hand for the building of the new pumping station and screening chamber. Temporary connections will be made to the existing outfall until such time as the new one is laid.

The second stage is the extension of a new outfall to a position approximately 500 yards from the beach. Exploratory borings along this line have been taken and the Consulting Engineers, with the aid of the Surveyor's Department have also taken a series of flow tests at two points, one at the Ham Car Park on the main sewer and another at the weiring chamber in Frys Field. The information will be valuable to the Engineers when the actual design and laying of the outfall takes place.

10. FOOD.

(a) Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-6.

The regular inspections of all food premises have continued. During the year there have been changes, some properties going out of business and new ones coming in, while as usual some changed hands. Opportunity is always taken to visit at the time of these changes when it is found that a discussion with the new occupier can often further the cause of food hygiene for invariably he has some alterations to carry out and suggestions at this stage are opportune.

The close link with the Town Planning Committee is valuable in such cases, particularly where new properties are concerned or alterations are proposed.

(b) Meat.

There are no slaughterhouses in the district, since the Council decided not to re-licence the old private slaughterhouses. Meat is obtained from the Exeter City Abattoir or a private slaughterhouse in Honiton. The arrangements seem to be working satisfactorily.

There are twelve butcher shops in the district and of these eleven are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the preparation and manufacture of sausages, preserved meat etc. The standard of butchers shops is satisfactory. Since the market has been re-opened one of the butchers has taken a stall and this is maintained in a satisfactory way. The Council have made provision for a hot and cold water supply with wash hand-basin and sink.

(c) Fish.

There are three wet fish shops in the Area, all with enclosed fronts. One of these shops also sells fruit and vegetables, and these premises all comply with the regulations. There are three local mobile fishmongers and one operating from premises outside the district. These are satisfactory.

(d) Milk and Dairies.

This district is one of the "Specified" Areas and all milk is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested. There are seven registered dairies, though only four are fully engaged in dairy work, the others being mainly retail shops technically coming within the definition of dairy and registered as such.

The largest dairy is a modern pasteurising plant which deals with a large proportion of the milk from local farms of which there are about 70. This plant during the past twelve months has set aside part of the building and installed plant for producing clotted cream. This department was consulted before work was put in hand, and conditions are satisfactory.

(e) Ice Cream.

All ice cream now sold in the district is either prepacked or comes in bulk from a large producer in a neighbouring district. The number of premises registered for retail sale is 32 but this figure does not, of course, include catering premises which are excluded from registration.

The table below shows that 24 samples were taken during the year

and all fell into Grades 1 or 2. This shows that the modern product as produced by the large firms is safe, and judging from the amount consumed must be quite palatable as well.

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.	Total.
15.	9.	Nil.	Nil.	24.

(f) Bakers and Confectioners.

There are 10 bakers and confectioners in the area, and during the year it was not necessary to take any statutory action for breaches of the various regulations. In one case discussions took place with an owner as to the best means of effecting an improvement to premises which contain a cafe with bakehouse over, but by the end of the year no work had been done. Regular visits were made to all premises.

(g) Grocers.

There are 16 grocers shops which have been regularly visited and are satisfactory with the exception of one, a branch of a multiple firm which still falls short of the requirements of the regulations. It was reported on last year but the outstanding work has not yet been done, though agreement has been reached with the management as to the work required.

There is one modern mobile van entering the district from Exeter and is quite satisfactory.

(h) Greengrocers and Fruiterers.

There are now 8 premises in the district, all of which are satisfactory. The small lock up shop reported on last year has now changed hands and conditions are satisfactory.

Several vans enter the district from adjoining areas. It was necessary during the year to call attention in one case to the unsatisfactory method of handling and storing produce on a lorry and this has now greatly improved. It was also necessary to advise two van owners to exhibit their name and address on the vehicles.

(i) General Provisions
Sweets and Confectionery.

There are 26 premises grouped under this heading and the majority only sell prepacked food and were generally satisfactory. The premises used as a general store and sub Post Office have now changed hands and a great improvement has been effected.

(j) Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes.

Inspections have continued during the year, but there are certain premises whose standard is always high and need less visits, so that in the main more attention has been given to those premises which need it. As explained previously, the attainment of good hygienic standards is a long term process, though it is apparent that a great improvement is being effected. The average man in the street is now becoming "food hygiene conscious".

(k) Food Factory.

Visits during the year showed that generally the standard is reasonably good but the actual packing of the savoury tit-bit is carried out by hand by female labour. It is hoped that eventually this part of the process may be done by machinery.

(1) Unsound Food.

The amount of unsound food condemned is shown in a tabulated statement at the end of the report. The normal method of disposal is to bury it at the refuse tip after treatment.

11. FOOD POISONING.

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

12. HOUSING.

(a) Slum Clearance.

During the year some progress was made in dealing with unfit properties and rehousing the occupants, though generally progress has been slow, mainly due to delay in connection with the Eastern Town development programme. Of the agreed post-war programme, the following properties have already been dealt with or are in hand:-

- (a) Stowford Cottages. These four Cottages were comprised in a Clearance Order and have already been demolished and the occupants rehoused.
- (b) Victoria Cottages, Temple Street. These ~~six Cottages~~ are in a Clearance Order which was confirmed by the Minister, but no action had been taken to rehouse the tenants or demolish by the end of the year.
- (c) 1 & 2 Mill Street. These two Cottages were the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order made towards the end of the year.
- (d) The Cottage at High Street, Sidford reported last year. The tenant was rehoused and a Closing Order made.
- (e) 43 York Street. Tenant rehoused and Closing Order made.
- (f) Trow Cottage. "Undertaking" accepted. Property vacant.

(b) Building Programme.

A start was made during the year on the building of 24 two bedroom flats for the Council on ground already owned by them at Lymebourne Park. Some of these flats are earmarked for rehousing tenants of slum clearance properties.

The figures submitted for the past three years showing the total building programme since the war has been found to be most useful and this is being continued, but owing to lack of space it will be necessary for this and future years to confine the figures to the previous twelve year period. The figures for 1958 are as follows:-

(a) Built by the local authority	0
(b) Built by others	61
(c) Conversion (by local authority)	Nil
(by others)	11
	<hr/>
	TOTAL 72
	<hr/>

Housing (Contd.)HOUSES (or Conversions) BUILT DURING THE LAST TWELVE YEARS

Houses include flats where they are new erections, otherwise flats are included under conversions.

YEAR		By L.A.	By Others	Totals	Grand Total
1947	Houses	41	8	49	57
	Bungalows	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Conversions	2	6	8	
1948	Houses	15	Nil	15	78
	Bungalows	25	Nil	25	
	Conversions	8	30	38	
1949	Houses	17	15	32	48
	Bungalows	Nil	3	3	
	Conversions	6	7	13	
1950	Houses	30	11	41	58
	Bungalows	Nil	1	1	
	Conversions	4	12	16	
1951	Houses	22	5	27	49
	Bungalows	Nil	1	1	
	Conversions	9	12	21	
1952	Houses	14	7	21	41
	Bungalows	4	1	5	
	Conversions	4	11	15	
1953	Houses	Nil	34	34	59
	Bungalows	Nil	13	13	
	Conversions	Nil	12	12	
1954	Houses	Nil	38	38	77
	Bungalows	Nil	33	33	
	Conversions	Nil	6	6	
1955	Houses	Nil	27	27	78
	Bungalows	Nil	50	50	
	Conversions	Nil	1	1	
1956	Houses	Nil	17	17	60
	Bungalows	Nil	38	38	
	Conversions	Nil	5	5	
1957	Houses	6	14	20	86
	Bungalows	Nil	53	53	
	Conversions	Nil	13	13	
1958	Houses	Nil	12	12	72
	Bungalows	Nil	49	49	
	Conversions	Nil	11	11	
<u>Totals</u>	Houses	145	188	333	763
	Bungalows	29	242	271	
	Conversions	33	126	159	
		207	556		

13. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

It is always a problem to maintain a good standard during the holiday season owing to the very great increase in use compared with the rest of the year (something between ten and fourteen times the normal use). Only one female attendant was available to serve all the main conveniences, but it was possible to keep the usual high standard expected. It is significant that the rebuilt premises at the Triangle with tiled walls and modern fittings are very much easier to maintain than the older premises such as the Market.

14. CAMPING SITES.

- (a) There are two licensed sites in the district, both in the Salcombe Regis area.
- (b) One site is controlled by Planning Permission under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, and the other is licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Frequent visits were made during the season both to the licenced sites and to other summer camps of Scouts, Girl Guides, Cadets, etc. but in no case was it necessary to take statutory action.

15. RODENT CONTROL.

No difficulty has been experienced in dealing with infestations, and treatment has been dealt with promptly.

16. FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

- 1. Inspections for purpose of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	20	8	-	-
2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	49	30	-	-
3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-worker's premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	69	38	-	-

16. FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 (Contd.)

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences.</u>					
(a) Insufficient.	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to homework.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	2	-	1	-

17. REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Owing to the very deep goyle, some more trouble was experienced with fire, but the Surveyor is putting up proposals to the Council to take the refuse to the bottom of the goyle and so avoid the depth which causes the spontaneous combustion. The initial filling was necessary to provide a working space for the lorries, but in future a great improvement should be effected.

18. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

(a) Disinfection.

Bedding and clothing is disinfected in the Equifix Steam Disinfector at the Manstone Highway's Depot, and although the boiler and equipment are many years old, has still a useful life as repairs were carried out in 1955. It is felt that steam disinfection is still the best method for dealing with certain infected articles.

(b) Disinfestation.

It has been found that the use of insecticidal lacquer for the eradication of cochroaches and other crawling insects is an improvement on some of the normal types of insecticides used either as a spray or in powder form, though on occasions this has been used. Also insecticidal smoke generators are most useful in difficult places such as lofts, basements etc. where the normal methods are not practicable. Some of the modern insecticides and methods are a great improvement on older ones.

(c) Verminous persons and premises.

There were no cases during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS ETC., 1958.

General Inspections.

The following tables represent the summary of visits, inspections, interviews, etc., by the two Public Health Inspectors, and work carried out during the year.

1. GENERAL SANITATION.

	No. of Visits.
Water Supplies (Public)	15
(Private)	10
(Other visits)	-
Public Conveniences	10
Rivers, Streams and Sewers	17
Movable dwellings	39
Accumulations and Deposits	15
Refuse collection and refuse tip	8
Dustbins	1
Pests	23
Rodent Control	29
Rodent Control (Sewers)	3
Animals improperly kept	8
Waste Food Order	7
Shops Act	-
Petroleum	45
Explosives	-
Rag Flock Act	-
Drainage	333
Interviews and appointments	154
Persons in need of care and attention	23

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Enquiries in cases of I.D.	2
Enquiries in cases of other diseases	2
Visits re disinfection and disinfestation	20

3. HOUSING.

Visits under Housing Act, 1957 etc., for purposes of survey (Redevelopment Area)	22
Visits under Public Health and Housing Acts (excluding above)	20
Visits under Rent Act, 1957	18
Visits re dirty or verminous premises	2
Visits to Council Houses	75
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	14
Visits re Improvement Grants	23
Total Number of Housing Visits.	<u>174</u>

4. DRAINAGE.

The figures below do not include Council Houses or other buildings built or maintained under the directions of the Surveyor but include all other new buildings and adaptations to existing buildings.

No. of complete new house drainage systems	68
No. of house drainage systems repaired, relaid or extended	32
No. of new water closets	159
No. of water closets discontinued	-
No. of old closets replaced with new	1
No. of drains tested (complete or renovated systems) ...	118
No. of drains cleansed	3
No. of cesspools discontinued	-
No. of septic tanks installed	3

5. WATER.

Bacteriological samples taken 10
 Chemical samples taken -

6. DISINFECTION.

No. of premises disinfected after Notifiable disease ... -
 No. of premises disinfected after T.B. 1
 * No. of premises disinfected for other reasons 11
 Lots of bedding or clothing disinfected after
 Notifiable disease -
 Lots of bedding or clothing disinfected after T.B. 1
 * Lots of bedding or clothing disinfected for other
 reasons 9

* Includes disinfection.

7. FOOD PREMISES.

	Number	Number of Visits	Informal Notices Served	Complied with
Hotels and Guest Houses.	38	41	2	1
Boarding Houses.				
Restaurants and Cafes.	21	35	-	
Fish and Chip Shops.	2	2	-	
Butchers.	12	26	-	
Bakers and Confectioners.	10	11	-	
Dairies.	6	6	-	
Fishmongers.	3	3	-	
Grocers.	16	29	2	0
Greengrocers.	8	8	-	
General Provisions.	14	16	-	
Sweets and Confectionery.	12	7	-	
School Canteens & Boarding Schools.	5	2	-	
Food Factory.	1	5	-	
Mobile Shops.	1	1	1	
Ice Cream Premises	27	27	-	
Public Houses (excluding Hotels with Lic.)	16	-		
Visits re Unsound Food		33		
Market		16	1	1

Number of Statutory Notices served NIL.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following amounts of unsound food were examined, and condemned on voluntary surrender for destruction or salvage during the year:-

Meat and Meat Products.

45 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Beef.
11 tins Imported Ham.
91 tins Meat or Meat Products.

Fruit and Vegetables.

281 tins.

Milk and Milk Products.

2 tins.

Fish and Fish Products.

6 stone Fillets of Bream.
1 stone Smoked Cod Fillets.
2 stone Kippers.
21 lbs. Scampi.
15 tins.

Other Foodstuffs.

26 Pkts. Sponge Mixture.

8. NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices served NIL
Statutory Notices complied with NIL

9. PROSECUTIONS.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936 NIL
Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 NIL

